

974. Adulteration and misbranding of Sterilastic first-aid bandage. U. S. v. 126 Packages of Sterilastic First Aid Bandage. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8583. Sample No. 19313-F.)

On or about October 20, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Maine filed a libel against 126 packages of Sterilastic first aid bandage at Portland, Maine, alleging that the article had been shipped on or about September 3, 1942, by Surgical Dressings, Inc., from Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in its labeling, "Sterilastic * * * The gauze supplied with the Sterilastic may be used in any emergency," were false and misleading since such statements represented and suggested that the article was sterile and might be used in emergency first-aid injuries, whereas the article was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

On December 4, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

975. Adulteration and misbranding of Sani-Cross Waterproof First-Aid Treated Strips. U. S. v. 57 Cartons of Sani-Cross Waterproof First Aid Treated Strips. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8598. Sample No. 9537-F.)

On October 19, 1942, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana filed a libel against 57 cartons, each containing 36 packages, of the above-named product at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 9, 1942, from New York, N. Y., by Universal Merchandise Co.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Distributed by Gero Products, Boston, Mass."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, since by its form and nature it purported and was represented to be of such purity and quality that it would be suitable for use on cuts and other wounds, whereas it was not suitable for such use since it was contaminated with living bacteria.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing in its labeling, "Sani-Cross * * * First Aid Treated Strips * * * Wash wound with an antiseptic. Remove crinoline and apply gauze pad to the wound," were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was a safe, sanitary, and appropriate bandage for first-aid use on minor cuts, wounds, and abrasions, whereas it was not a safe, sanitary, and appropriate bandage for such use in that it was contaminated with aerobic, anaerobic, or facultative anaerobic micro-organisms. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was in package form and its label failed to bear a statement of the quantity of the contents contained therein.

On December 14, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

976. Adulteration and misbranding of Sani-Cross Waterproof First Aid Treated Strips. U. S. v. 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ Gross Packages of Sani-Cross Waterproof First Aid Treated Strips. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9325. Sample No. 44466-F.)

This product was contaminated with cocci and non-sporeforming rods.

On February 8, 1943, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against the above-named product at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 11, 1943, by the Gero Products, Inc., from South Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be a drug, adhesive absorbent gauze (adhesive absorbent compress), the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, since it consisted of an individual dressing prepared by affixing a number of layers of absorbent gauze to a strip of adhesive plaster, and its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth in such compendium since it was not sterile and did not meet the requirement of the sterility tests for solids as required by the Pharmacopoeia, but was contaminated with living bacteria and its difference in quality and purity from such standard was not plainly stated on its label.

It was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statements, "Sani+Cross First Aid Treated Strips for minor Cuts, wounds and abrasions," "Directions: Wash wound with antiseptic. Remove crinoline and apply gauze pad to wound," were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article was a safe, sanitary and appropriate bandage for first-aid use in minor cuts, wounds, and abrasions, whereas it was not a safe and sanitary or appropriate bandage for such use; (2) in that the designation "Sani+Cross" appearing in the labeling was false and misleading since it created the impression that the article constituted a sterile and sanitary dressing, whereas it did not; and (3) in that it was in package form and its label failed to bear a statement of the quantity of the contents.

On March 10, 1943, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

977. Adulteration and misbranding of first-aid dressings. U. S. v. 183,464 Packages of First-Aid Dressings. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be brought into compliance with the law. (F. D. C. No. 8903. Sample Nos. 3416-F, 3451-F.)

On November 27, 1942, the United States attorney for the District of Kansas filed a libel against 183,464 packages of first-aid dressings at Kansas City, Kans., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about October 3, 1942, in interstate commerce, by Convenience, Inc., Greenville, S. C.; and charging that the article was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Small First-Aid Dressing U. S. Army Carlisle Model Sterilized."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity and quality fell below that which it purported and was represented to possess, namely, "Sterilized."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing on its label, "Sterilized * * * Red Color Indicates Back of Dressing. Put Other Side Next to Wound," were false and misleading since the statements represented and suggested that the article was sterile, whereas it was not sterile but was contaminated with aerobic and facultative anaerobic spore-bearing bacilli.

On November 28, 1942, Convenience, Inc., claimant, having consented to the entry of the decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond to be destroyed or brought into compliance with the law under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

978. Adulteration and misbranding of fractionally distilled water. U. S. v. 17¹⁹²⁵ Packages of Fractionally Distilled Water. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 8395. Sample No. 29413-F.)

On September 22, 1942, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia filed a libel against the above-described product at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 3, 1942, from Berkeley, Calif., by the Cutter Laboratories; and charging that it was adulterated and misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Fractionally Distilled Water 50 c. c. A—4163 Sterile, Pyrogen-free, Safety Tested."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, "Water for Injection," the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, and its quality and purity fell below the standard set forth therein since it was not free from pyrogens.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Pyrogen-Free, Safety Tested," appearing on its label, was false and misleading since it contained pyrogens and was not safe for injection.

On October 26, 1942, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

979. Adulteration of carbon tetrachloride. U. S. v. 2,736 Bottles of Carbon Tetrachloride. Decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 9266. Sample No. 37441-F.)

On January 30, 1943, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 2,733 bottles of carbon tetrachloride at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 22, 1942, from St. Louis, Mo., by National Package Drugs, Inc.; and charging that it was adulterated.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it purported to be and was represented as a drug, the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, an official compendium, but its quality and purity fell below the